Of every delicate seam.
An airy castle with turrets high
Stands in a golden gleam.
At, the dearest work a mother knows
is making the baby's dainty clothes.

Garments fit for a king!" she saith;
"My baby shall be a king!
Wise men will listen unto his words,
And the children offerings bring.
He shall be manly, true, and brave;
His deeds will the poets sing."
Ah, the proudest work a mother knows
Is making the baby's dainty clothes.

Folding away the garments white— A toy, a tiny pair of shoes, And a lock of sunny hair. Yellow with age each fragrant Shall precious memories bear Yellow with age each fragrant Shall precious memories bear. Ah, the saddest work a mother knows Is folding away the baby's clothes.

Those were worn by that stalwart man, It seems only yesterday; But these once held the little form of the baby "passed away."

Of the baby "passed away."

Now in sunshine and now in storm

Life's river flows on for aye, But the tenderest thought a mother is folded away with the baby's clo

REUNION.

ert Sibley, in Harper's Bazar

-Jean Ingelow.

And yet I know past all doubting, truly— A knowledge greater than grief can din-I know, as he loved, he will love me duly, Yea, better, e'en better than I love him.

And as I walk by the vast calm river, The awful river so dread to see, I say "Thy breadth and thy depth forever Are bridged by his thoughts that cross to

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANTS.

sting Experiments Made With The by Sir John Lubbuck. [From the London Times.]

At the meeting of the British Associa-tion in Dublin, on Aug. 16, Sir John Lubbuck read a paper on "The Habits of Ants." A great desire to hear it was expressed, and the reading of it was interrupted by the efforts of a crowd of disappointed people to get into the room, which was complained of as too

Sir John Lubbuck stated that he had been for some years watching the hab-its of ants, and had kept under observation about thirty species. Though living in captivity, they were in good health, and he had in one nest a queen which had lived with him since 1874. He could confirm the statements which had been made with respect to the ar-chitectural skill of ants, their attention to their young, their remarkable organ-ization, their possession of domestic an-imals, and even the institution of slavery. He had also watched several othem, of which M. Andre calculated that there were 583 species. In some cases the association was accidental, in others to other insects, and there were also some uncomfortable companions which attached themselves to ants, and could

The common house ant was to be found sometimes in association with other ants, but the cases were excep-tional, and he had never seen an instance. A nearly allied species, howthe sanguinea, was sometimes ally the fusca. In such cases the nest ged to the sanguinea. The queen and the young were of that species, and the fuscas were slaves, though free reconciled to their position. They assisted in the household duties, and in foraging for provisions. They kept the aphides in corn, and derived a considerable share of their sustenance from them. In the winter, when they were of no use, they were still tended with great care, until the spring, when they became again useful, an instance of prudence and forethought unexampled in the animal kingdom. There was one species which took no part whatever in the duties of the household, and would even starve in the midst of plenty if the food were not put into their mouths. He had confirmed Huber's remarkable experiments on this point, and had kept some alive and in health for months by allowing them a slave for an hour a day to feed and clean them.

To test their intelligence he suspended some honey about half an inch over the nest, which could only be reached by a paper bridge ten feet long. He then made a small heap of earth by which they could reach it. They soon awarmed over the earth and began to d over the earth and began to eat, but when he removed some of putting the straw back, which they could easily have done. Every one knew that if an ant or bee found a store of honey others would soon collect but very little intelligence was implied if the ants and bees only accompanied their friends.

The case was different if they could describe the locality and send their friends to it. They did not, however, appear to be able to communicate as much as that to their friends. If a fustook it by the mandible. The second ant rolled herself up into a ball, and was carried over her shoulder to the place. The second ant then went to a third, and the process was repeated. He put an ant which had been without food some days to honey, and saw that after feeding she was on her way to the nest when she met some friends, whom she fed, and then returned alone to the honey. On her way back she met some other friends, whom she fed, and then five of them went back with her to the oney. In due course they, no doubt,

rought others. He believed they were able to distinguish between a large and a small quantity. To test this, he put some of the Laesius Niger species into a small store, and others into a large one, and, having watched for fifty hours, found that the ants with the small quantity brought 82 friends to share it, and the ants with the large store brought 257. To try whether they could send their friends to a store, he put an ant (Niger) to some honey, which he placed near her nest. She fed, returned to the nest, and came out with ten friends. He took her up, however, and put her into the honey, and her friends then wandered and then returned to the nest. It was hard to say whether there were differences of character in ants of the same species, as they behaved differently un-der different conditions, but there were great differences of character and hab-its between those of different species, putting aside the slave-making species, which he thought would find it impossible to compete with the self-depend-ent and freeer species. These commuthe earlier stages of human progress.

and even the agricultural ants. The first lived chiefly by the chase, and hunted alone. Their battles were single combats, like those described by the ancient poets. The second were a higher type of social life. They demon strated certain species of aphides like flocks and herbs. They were immense, and acted in concert. He thought they would probably exterminate the first type, just as the white man exterminat-ed the savages. Of the agricultural class—the harvest ants—he would not speak, as there were none in this counisolated the nests by water, but it observing that the hairs on the stems of others, even of the same species, being treated as strangers and enemies. There friend to a place of security, she took her by the mandible, and her friend rolled herself into a ball, but an enemy The negroes are perfectly s seized by the leg or an antenna.

ber as to their being able to recognize cut through the muslin and attacked them. He marked some ants in a nest with paint, and found that their friends removed it, but a stranger going into the nest was restless, and got out as quickly as possible. It would be interesting to know how they recognize their friends. It might be by smell or some sign, or by actual recognition.

In order to try whether they could recognize them when insensible, he first chloroform; but that practically killed them, and he then made them inoxicated. He did so by putting them into whisky, not whisky into them, for they were too sensible to take it even on week days. He tried an experiment with 25 friends and 30 strangers. The sober ants coming out of the nests and finding the intoxicated ants lying helpless on their backs in ludicrous attitudes, proceeded to take them up and carry em off. Of the 25 they brought 20 into the nest, where, probably, they soon slept off the effects. The other five they dropped into the most of water which then surrounded the nest. Why they did so he could not tell. Perhaps they fell into the hands of stern teetotalers. As to the 30 strangers, 28 were thrown into the most, and the other two were taken no notice of. He took some pupe out of a nest, and

on putting them back, after some months, found that they were received as friends, while some which were put into a different nest were attacked. was generally stated that all the eggs a nest of ants or bees were laid by queens. That was not strictly so, for some were laid by workers, though the cases were exceptional. He had some nests in which there were no queens, and yet there were eggs in them; but the eggs laid by workers always pro-duced males. He had made some experiments to test the senses of ants. found that they were capable of dis-tinguishing between different colors, tinguishing between different colors, and avoided velvet. Their sense of smell was also delicate, but he had seen no proof that they were capable of hearing, and he had proved by an experi-ment, which he described, that they were not capable of communicating with each other by sound. There were thirty species of ants in these countries.

Three doctors were within fifty yards,

communicated with each other, and mentioned that on one occasion in India, when making a preparation of a spider, an ant approached and attempt-ed to carry off the specimen. He drove it away, and then five others came, and having occasion to leave the room, he found on his return that the specimen

was gone.
The President observed that perhaps in tropical regions the ants were more civilized, and possessed a power of com-municating with each other which was not enjoyed by ants elsewhere.

Sir Leonord Fioravanti, of Bologna, states that when in Africa he saw a quarrel between a Spanish gentleman and a military officer, in which the latter struck off the nose of the former, and it fell in the sand. The surgeon washed it in warm water, carefully replaced it, bound it up, and at the end of eight days found it perfectly healed. Taliof the earth it never occurred to acotus records a similar case, in which of the earth it never occurred to them to heap it up again, though they tried to stretch up to the honey, and they went round by the bridge. He made a similar experiment by placing honey which could only be reached by crossing a chasm over which he had laid as a bridge a bit of straw. He slightly moved the bridge, and they tried in vain to stretch over, but never thought of putting the straw back, which they could easily have done. Every and acotus records a similar case, in which a man, losing his nose, left it in the gutter while he pursued his opponent. On his return the nose was applied, and adhesion followed. Dr. Barthelemy records the case of an officer at Lyons, in 1815, who had the end of his nose cut off in a duel. He put the severed portion in his pocket, kept it warm, returned home and sent for a surgeon, who replaced it, and adhesion followed. Dr. Revnault gives a case in which a nose Reynault gives a case in which a nose adhered after it had been bitten off and party was not present. kept in the owner's pocket for five hours. Garengeot, a celebrated French surgeon, asserts that he has seen a nose, which had been bitten off in a quarrel, thrown upon the ground, allowed to cool, taken up, fixed to the face and made to adhere again; and he records in his third volume that M. Galin produced a similar union when a large porcas nest were disturbed and one of them tion of a nose had been bitten off and found a place of concealment, she was anxious that her friends should come to who had lost it pursued his adversary, it. She went up to one of them and took it by the mandible. The second On the fourth day the union was comolete. Blegny, Lombard, Loubet and others record similar cures where noses have been lost by saber cuts. - Boston Courier.

# Buried Alive by Indians.

Mr. Perkins's ranch is on the Columbia, about ten miles below White Bluffs Hearing of the Indian outbreak, and apprehending some danger, he resolved to remove his wife to a place of safety, and started for this city; but on his way he was intercepted at Rattlesnake Springs, about twenty-five miles from here. He left home about July 11, and is supposed been murdered that night. About the 16th three men were sent out from this place in search of him. They returned and reported having found his saddle, blanket, and a rope covered with blood. Immediately thereafter a party of seven citizens and three Indians were dispatched to the spot. A messenger came in from there last night, and reports that they found Mr. Perkins and wife about three hundred yards from where they were camped, evidently hav-ing been dragged that distance with a rope. They were buried underneath a pile of rocks, near together. Mrs. Per-kins was undoubtedly interred alive, as her hands were protruding from between the rocks as if trying to extricate her-

self .- Portland Oregonian. THE voice of reform is heard through the land, and speaks of the "good time coming." So, too, the spirit of reform is working in the nurseries of the land to banish those dangerous Optum and Morphia preparations, and esent and treeer species. These commu-nities even showed curious analogies to the earlier stages of human analogies to Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is acknowledged as the ty pass!" very best for all the disorders of babyhood There were the hunting, the pastoral, and early childhood. Price, 25 cents a bottle. young man,

### YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

The Situation at Memphi MEMPHIS, TENN., September 6 .- The midnight of our long night of gloom seems not to have been reached ever yet. The hands of Christian charity done have made a rift in the clouds and words of cheer from the outside world encourage us to fight on. It is a hard battle, though, when friends and loved ones are falling on every side, and being buried with painful haste in a hole in the ground. The new cases gleaned by the inquiry of Medical Director Mitchell are fully 500, and the deaths was necessary to change that often, and are 100 and over. Typhoid form is showing itself, and the fever is becomflowers prevented the ants from climb- ing a little more controllable. The dising them, he had since used ferns. One of the most surprising points connected with ants was that while there was one word "colored" in the death list shows, nest they never appeared to quarrel, all | despite their great 'najority in popula-War and hunger are their troubles. The Citizens' Relief Committee was no mistaking the treatment. If an | is doing all it can for them. Three hunant (fusca) wanted to carry away a dred and twenty-nine families were fed, or 9,820 rations were distributed vester 72,000

negroes are perfectly orderly quiet, and their lead-He confirmed the experiments of Huing men are among our
best workers. One of their color has their friends, even after a long absence, charge of a new colored infirmary, into which the Linden Street School has been although he saw they attacked and turned. In the part of the city known killed their enemies, he could not find as Fort Pickering the fever is raging any trace of warm affection for their with terrible fury, and reaching out, it ds. He tested this by taking some has seized on the beautiful suburbs with out of a nest and suspending them in a bottle covered with muslin. Those in and Miss Emma Reeder, two young lathe nest took no notice of them, but dies of intelligence and refinement, who when strangers were put in they were indignant, and never stopped until they sick, were this morning placed on duty by Mr. Ed Worsham, of the Masonic Relief Board, and are nursing in the family of Dr. Kembro, having three sick persons under their charge.

The printers and telegraph operators have private hospitals, under good and experienced nurses. The typos have suffered badly, and the three city papers have not more than eight on their combined forces. Arrangements have been made to bury the pauper dead more speedily, and special policemen have been detailed to search out the dead and have them promptly interred. A large force is employed in digging trenches to facilitate sepulture in the Potter's Field.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 5 .- This is the larkest day we have had yet. Dr. Whitehead is dead. He was a Ketuckian, and Kentucky may well be proud of her son, and mingle her tears with ours; for she has none left that are nobler than he. He was the very type of a perfect man, strong as a lion, gentle a woman, handsome as a god. Among his professional brethren, he was the acknowledged head, yet none were more modest than he. Nature had placed the stamp of nobility upon his brow, and he who ran might read it. When the fever broke out, he might well have gone as others did. His practice was confined to a class of people who have the means to go North every summer, and who had gone this time; but he stood by his people in the hour of their need, and he died in the cause of humanity. His are of the right size and material, and material, and died in the cause of humanity. name will add luster to the diadem of glory already made brilliant by the names of Booth, Barber, Bursley and Vicksburg will long remember Doll. him, and Kentucky will be untrue to herself if high on the roll of her distinguished sons she fails to engrave the name of P. F. Whitehead.

Scenes of Desolation. NEW ORLEANS, September 6.prominent citizen just from the North says the desolation between Grand Junction and McComb City is heartrending. At the first place he saw a lady from Memphis in the weeds by the and the fuscas were slaves, though free to come and go, as there was no fugitive slave law, and they seemed to be quite were many interesting problems to be solved in relation to them.

They are thirty species of ants in these countries, and there who refused to go near her. Deserted her had not been to go near her. Deserted who refused to go near her. Deserted her had not go near her. Deserted her had not go track, extended for one hundred miles. Grenada, passed in the night, contained a single light, which illuminated the yellow face of a corpse lying on the railway platform. He says the most fearful war could not have produced greater devastation.

# \_ Crazed by Grief.

GRENADA, MISS., September 5.—Mrs. Marshall, widow of the Western Union operator, is alive and well, physically, but almost demented. She lost her father, mother, uncle, aunt, husband and three children. Her conversation is wild and disconnected.

# Fleeing from the Pestilence.

The rush northward can not be more strikingly illustrated than by the experiace of a drummer who traveled up the and N. R. R. from Bowling Green to Cave City last week. In the whole train of eight cars he could hardly obtain standing room, and a seat was not to be thought of. The next day he came down to the Junction, and was the sole passenger on a train of eight or nine oxes .- Glasgow (Ky.) Times.

# A Matrimonial Calculation.

"No fear! No fear! Sleep, timid heart, sleep safely here."

He was a young man who had seen of turmoil and cheap watermelons, and he entered the parlor in a timid, hesitating way, and looked party was not present.

"Can I speak to you in confidence," he finally inquired. "You can, sir. What passes between

us will never be known to the villainous public-not a word of it." The young man blushed, hitched around on his chair, and finally remarked that he thought about getting mar-

" Perfectly proper-so do I," was the encouraging reply.
"The girl loves me and would marry me to-morrow," continued the lover, "but her mother hangs off."

ried.

"Just the way with 'em," growled Bijah-"wants her daughter to marry a golanda, I spose."
"I'm getting ten dollars a week and steady work, but her mother says we

can't got along on that. Sarah and I have figured, and we see how we could live like bondholders and save money, but the old lady is obstinate and says we shan't marry for five years to come."
"The hard-hearted old tarantula he must be brought to her senses!

Young man, have you any of your figures with you?" The lover produced from his wallet a paper headed: "What it will cost Sarah and me to live for one week," and passed it over to the old janitor. It read as follows:

"That's a liberal estimate," remarked

the lover, as Bijah conned the figures. My salary is \$10 per week, and you see we could save over \$6 and yet live extravagantly." "So you could—so you could. Six dollars a week for 52 weeks or a year makes \$312 per year. You can figure on living 40 years. That would make \$12,480. Why, that girl's mother must be a regular absconder. If the girl doesn't marry you she deliberately

throws away a fortune of over \$12,000. Well, well, people are coming to a pret-"And what shall I do?" sighed the

"Boy! I was once placed in this same situation," replied the old man, as he looked out of the window at the waving hollyhocks. "I was getting a salary of \$11 a week, cash down, when the bell struck 6 on Saturday. I loved a girl, and we could figure on living like royaly and saving up seven dollars a week. Her mother wanted her to marry an Italian Count, who was worth a watch, a race-horse, and a store full of econd-hand furniture. Tears and entreaties, and threats, and presents of boxes of snuff, and spectacles and French-heeled shoes would not soften her heart. One night-ah! how well I remember it! she not only turned me out doors, but hit me in the back with a flat-iron as I went. Excuse my emo-

tions, young man, but I remember how that chunk of iron thumped my ribs and laid the foundation for this dyspepsia. There was a painful silence and the old man continued: "But the girl loved me. We eld to Indiana on horseback, were married, and in four weeks the old lady took tea with me, ate four pieces of pie, and called me the best husband in the State of

"And do you advise us to elope?" was the eager query.
"I never advise," was the solemn

three days then I don't deserve her!"

"Yum," was all the reply Bijah "Yes, and we'll be happy," said the lover as he went out. Bijah looked fixedly at the glaring glass eves in the head of the India-rubber cat, and mused: "Love is a big thing, and old folks musn't forget it. If I had seventeen darters I'd never

### Danger from Lightning.

tronomers." - Detroit Free Press.

The accidents from lightning reported this summer have been very numer-Many lives have been them, both in England and in this country. A fear of lightning is often ridiculed, but these fatalities indicate too general a neglect of proper precautions in thunder storms. It is desirable that people should be sufficiently apsive of danger to adopt such safe guards as science recommends, especially where a failure to do so may be followed by such terrible results. It will be noticed that lightning does

comparatively little damage in the heart of large cities. The innumerable metallic conductors to the earth which modern architecture supplies probably carry off in silence many discharges of electricity which would otherwise be explosive. Then the highest points, such as church spires, are usually furnished with efficient lightning-rods. Country dwellings, however, and prominent unprotected buildings on the outskirts of cities are liable to be struck, and it is these and country churches which have suffered most during the present summer. It is altogether suitably distributed and attached. Such, at least, is the opinion of the great ma jority of competent physicists in all countries. Its correctness has been strongly confirmed by the experience of the inhabitants of the British colony of Natal. In that part of South Africa, at certain seasons, thunder-storms are of constant occurrence. Sometimes there will be four or five in a day, each separate and distinct from the others, and frequently they are of great violence. destruction of life and property effected by the lightning early demanded some preventive action; and this was taken by providing the houses of the colonists with metallic conductors of the most approved pattern. Since this was done accidents from lightning,

It seems plain enough, then, that country houses and barns should be protected by lightning rods, which, indeed, ought to be considered indispensable in districts visited by thunder storms. The need is even more obvious in the case of country churches, which are usually the loftiest buildings of the neighborhood. It would be difficult to find a more dangerous situation indoors during a thun-der shower than a lofty-steepled village church without any lightning-rod. This view has been verified by sad and fatal experience in several instances within the last few weeks. Some churches, however, are in a worse condition than if they had no lightning-rod at all. We have known of several in New England on which the rods had accidentally become disconnected from the earth by a break at a considerable distance above

the ground, and were carelessly allowed to remain so for weeks at a time. A foolish and dangerous habit which some persons indulge in - we are sorry to say some of them are young girls—is that of sitting by an open window during the prevalence of a heavy thunder shower. Displays of lightning are doubtless attractive, but they are not worth risking one's life for; besides, they are best seen at a distance, and when thunderbolts are crashing all around the neigh-boring fields and hedges, it is wiser to withdraw from the window or close it. The practice we speak of is by no means prudent, even in a properly protected house; while in any other it involves very great risk. And even in cities there have been several instances within the last few years of death by light-

ning while sitting at open windows.

Neither is it wise to take refuge under a tree during a thunder-shower. There is no objection to remaining in a wood—and, indeed, it is much safer there than on an open plain-if care is taken to avoid being near the taller trees. Sometimes, however, the traveler must choose between remaining on the open plain or seeking shelter under a single tree. Under these circumstances the best authorities seem agreed that the safest situation is a spot as far from the trunk as the tree is high.

While it is true that the comparative mortality caused by lightning is very small, we are confident it could be largely reduced by the exercise of such precautions as we have indicated. regard to lightning-rods, we know that views differ greatly as to the best material and form; but perhaps the safest course in this respect, for persons without scientific training, would be to adopt the sort used by the nearest college or other prominent institution of learning. In so doing, they would be almost certain to secure a good system of protection, if not the best .- New York Sun.

sum of 15,000,000 reals.

\*\*\* —Pope Leo XIII. has solicited the mediation of the Duke of Norfolk and of Lord Denbigh to ask of the British Government protection for the missionaries who will at once be sent to promote religion and education on the The Alley of the Composition of thoroughly decomposed organic materials. The playing should be a fine clay loam, well drained, and contain a fair proportion of thoroughly decomposed organic materials. The playing should be applying the properties of the London Weekly Disputch republishes an edition of Weekly Disputch republishes an edition of the content of the content of the London when the London when the long when the content of the London when the long when the content of the London when the long when the lon island has been in a sad condition.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Red Cabbage,-Wash, trim, and cut up a large cabbage into 5 or 6 slices. Put them into boiling water for 1 hour, then stew them gently in broth till quite tender. Drain, and serve with ble crop may be expected. In the vir-reduced brown gravy, flavored with a gin soils of the extreme West, remunerdash of lemon-juice or vinegar. If very small, they may be dressed whole in the

Sheep's Head .- Clean the head well, boil it 2 hours, remove the bones; egg and bread-crumb the meat. Boil brains in a piece of muslin 4 hour; chop with a little parsley and onion. Serve round the head. The tongue may be boiled and served in the dish or separately; or the tongue and brains may be sent in one dish, and the meat served with gravy.

can Agriculturist.

out feed all day and half the night, and

time after time. When they get home

they put them into an old, dark, dirty

pen, throw in a forkful of hay, the first

they come to, and let them "rip." They

never rub or clean them, and never take

any pains to protect them from cold or

dampness. They overload them re-peatedly, compel them to labor under "difficulties," when in no condition to

labor. How many young, stylish horses

have we seen all drawn out of shape,

and all sagged down, their back six

inches too low in front of the hips and

mals; but they should never be cram

digestive organs, and, if long continued

it will weaken them and destroy their

vitality so that they will never take on

flesh at all even under good treatment

And so they always remain, a crooked

shapeless mass of unsightly, useless "horse-flesh." But, strange as it may

appear, people never know the differ

ence as long as the animal has a paunch,

prought them to this. There are

agement. It is not the team horses not

he livery horse so much as the farmer's

horse, that shows bad treatment. Some

pretend that the horse has a poor con

titution, or is sick. Others call it a

lack of vitality. I should call it a lack

of common sense in the cranium of his

THE CARE OF MILK .- A creame

their patrons who furnish milk to the

Rules-1. Never, under any circum

before straining. One pail of unstrain

ed milk may spoil a whole can, and or

can of impure milk will certainly injur

The scent of the stable (howev-

er well kept) will injure the milk and

spoil the nice flavor fresh butter should

wner.-Cor. Maine Farmer.

ter-making should study them:

his milk.

ousands of horses that look as well as

e off on a journey in bad traveling,

Baked Ham.—Make a thick paste of flour and water (not boiled), and cover the entire ham with it, bone and all; put in a pan, on a spider or two muffinrings, or any thing that will keep it an inch from the bottom, and bake in a hot oven: if a small ham, 15 minutes for each pound; if large, 20 minutes, the oven should be hot when put in. paste forms a hard crust round the ham, and the skin comes off with it. Try this and you will never cook a ham in any "Well, if we ain't married in less'r other way.

Lemon Jelly Cake,-Take 1 cupful of sugar, butter the size of an egg, 2 eggs, a heaping coffeecupful of flour, and a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in & cup ful of sour milk. For the jelly, take the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, 1 egg, outter the size of a nutmeg, a cupful of sugar, and 1 teaspoonful of corn-starch; put into a small tin-pail, place in a kettle of water, and stir until it is cooked. crook a finger, even if all married as-Bake the cake in jelly-cake tins, and place the jelly between the layers.

To Boil Rice.-Rice, to be used as a vegetable, should never be served mushy. a foot and a half too long. A horse The grains should be separate. Wash the rice in two or three waters until it is as once in five hours, at least, at reguperfectly white and clean. To every lar hours in the day. They can not cupful of rice add 1½ cupfuls of water bear fasting as well as ruminating aniand a little salt. Boil until you see little dimples on the top; take off the med full of hay, especially after a long cover and push the pipkin (in which it drive when they have been without al should be boiled) one side on the range day, nor just before a hard day's work or stove, where it will keep hot but not cook, until the moisture evaporates.

Don't stir it, unless you wish to use it and cramming. It will soon spoil their as a poultice.

Tomato Sauce.-Take half a canful of tomatoes; put in a stew-pan, adding half an onion, sliced, a little thyme, bay leaf, a head of celery, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper, a piece of butter the size of a large egg, and a small piece of ham; let these simmer slowly until the celery is tender, when add a tablespoonful of flour moistened, and a little cayenne pepper; boil 5 minutes, and taste to see if it is highly seasoned; strain through a hair sieve, and put back in a stewpan until it adheres rather thick to the back of the spoon.

Vegetable Soup .- Get a shin of beef. have the bones sawed, not broken, and put in the soup kettle with about 6 quarts of cold water, bring to a boil and skim, let it boil steadily 4 or 5 hours, supplying more water if it boils away much About 2 hours before your dinner hour put in a cupful of pearl barley, and an hour before dinner put in the following vegetables grated: 1 turnip, 2 small carrots, or 1 large one, 2 tablespoonfuls dried celery leaves (if you have not the leaves, use the celery green); season to taste with pepper and salt; cut 5 or 6 potatoes into small pieces and put in with the other vegetables. If any of the soup is left, and heated over the next day, it will be found better than the first time. If you don't want your meat to get the flavor of the vegetables, you can take it out just before you put them in, and also skim off the grease.

## FARM TOPICS.

More Wheat to the Acre.—That have. An open shed a little distance the 10, 15, even 30 bushel wheat crops from your barn, your woodshed, or your are not the largest that any good wheat kitchen, is the only proper place for soil is capable of producing, is a fact keeping milk over night. patent to every intelligent farmer; yet thousands go on raising these comparatively unprofitable crops, even though the means are at hand for largely increasing them. It is really quite within the possibilities of any farm suitable for raising wheat at all to grow a suitable for raisin raising wheat at all to grow an average crop of over 30 bushels per acre; and 40, 50, and even 60 bushels may reasonably be expected under proper culture.

3. Do not, under any circustances, Such crops are rather the rule than the but are quite rare in this country. The but are quite rare in this country. The cost of fitting the soil, of seed, sowing, interest on the land, and the number and value of the stock and implements required are the same for a small as for a large crop; and the cost of harvesting is but little more in the latter case. So that the difference between a 10 and a 30 bushel crop is nearly all profit. But how shall this extra 20 bushels profit per acre be gained? By the use of sufficient manure, to make the increase. The fact that extra manuring makes an addition to the crop which is nearly all profit, is a fact seldom realized by farmers; but such is the case, as most will admit, after considering the above by a 20-minute sermon, and so "rewill admit, after considering the above by a 20-minute sermon, and so "restatements. The spreading of six cords of stable manure on two acres a little bad? of land may not produce a crop which will more than pay the expenses of its production; put the same manure on That every man who owns a horse one acre and the chances are that just thinks he has a "stepper," and firmly little more than half the cost. For the the wind if he were "let out?" generality of farmers it would be a safe rule to use what stable manure they have on half the area it is now applied That hunting pa the farm, and to utilize every acre, is a laudable ambition of every good farmer.

To do this he can not depend—as many worn than watches? do-on the natural fertility of the soil, or on stable manure; but he must re- man starts a pin, the point always ultisort to artificial fertilizers, which can mates in the end of his fore-finger? now be bought with safety of reliable dealers, with reasonable certainty of terminus above referred to is reached? getting what is bargained for. This plecing out of the farm and soil re-sources by the use of honest manufac-bringing their children with them? tured manures is working a revolution | (This is a timid venture at disguised in American agriculture, and in no de-partment may it be better considered than in grain farming. In the use of knows how to build a fire? these fertilizers, however, the same rule applies as with agriculture: that while affects to be a connoisseur in cigars?

That bankers never have any money only produce a crop large enough to to loan? pay expenses, half as much more may cause a handsome profit. We would not advise, however, that a novice in the use of fertilizers should go to large | it lasts? expense at first, but recommend small beginnings, though boldness may perhaps lead to a surprising success. accurately informed when he returns on When practicable the farmer may matters that transpired at the river, two make a good wheat manure of -Alfonso XII. of Spain has decided 300 lbs of superphosphate of lime on raising an immense basilica over the remains of Queen Mercedes. A sum of of fresh bone), or the same amount of 1,000,000 reals will annually be deducted fine sone composted for three months; this for use on an acre. Apply also tion till the building is complete. The not mixing the two-all the unleached sand long tons of cane sugar, less than Due de Montpensier and the Princess of the Asturias have promised to furnish sional liberal dressing of lime will imyearly 200,000 reals in aid of the work. prove wheat land which is already rich supply are: Cuba, 450,000 tons; Span-Lastly, Queen Isabella has consented to join in the project by handing over for at a profit, the question of fertility is not 000; French Islands, 22,000; Brazil, the purpose the diamonds and jewels the only point to be considered. In all 18,000; Dutch East Indies, 11,000; Britdeposited in the Cathedral of Atocha, which belong to her, and represent a successful, requires the best kind of 10,000; Sandwich Islands, 10,000. lected; for with poor seed, the best cul- than as many thousand tons in all.

Island of Cyprus. By reason of poverty and a lack of a decent government, the Roman Catholic population on the pulverized and compact, with all the Paris. His brother, Sir Charles, owns clods on the surface; the seed drilled in the Athenaum.

early, and rolled, and the rows far enough apart to admit of several cultivations. Then, with good season, and ning. (This is a falsehood-but is it comparative freedom from insects and disease, and the use of proper implements in harvesting, a large and profits

ative crops may perhaps still be raised by the old careless methods, but the time is close at hand when all these conditions will apply there as well as in the older sections of the country.—Ameri-HOW HORSES ARE SPOILED .- HOW nick a horse becomes dilapidated and demoralized after it comes into the possion of some people. It makes no difference how young or how nice the are when they get them, they all look alike in less than two years, and always have that discouraged, destroyed appesrance. I have seen men who claim to have great judgment—whom we oked upon as wise, prudent and shrewd in business-that did not seem to have any idea of what treatment and care a horse required. If I had a boy 10 years old, that was not more capable and reasonable about such things than many people, I should think he was a impression they have conveyed, by publishin hopeless idiot. Many seem to think a this refutation horse can endure every thing, go with

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ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, half cup of water, the yelks of five eggs, the whites of three eggs, the juice and rind of two oranges, two teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Powder and a little salt, Bake as jelly-cake, and put together with icing made of the whites of three eggs, the juice and rind of one orange and sugar to make the icing stiff.

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## Smith's Tonic Syrup hair and hoofs! It is not all work that FOR THE CURE OF they ever did. It is the general man-FEVER and AGUE

ompany publish the following rules and suggestions for the guidance of company. Every person who has the the directions are strictly followed and carried management of cows and attempts butout. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a pertances, put a pail of milk into your can fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case mere cer-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine all milk or cream with which it comes in contact. In the name of decency, will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, re-quire a cathartic medicine, after having taken we beg of every patron to be particular about milking and properly straining three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will 2. Cans containing milk-should never be kept in a milking-barn during the

have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stampon each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be decrived. DR. JOHN BULL.

Manufacturer and Vender of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

2. Bed your cows with sawdust if pos

leave your pails and strainer at the barn exception on good English wheat farms, over night. Please carry them to the house and insist that they are properly

freshed" by a two-hour society drama,

That a steamboat always has an unonquerable horror of its own time-card? That every man who owns a horse as much wheat will be harvested, and at believes that the animal would go like That nobody ever thinks of sitting in

That hunting parties from the city alto. But to get the largest return from ways kill so many more prairie chick-That so many more watch-chains are

> That in no matter what direction a That he always swears when the That a woman is always glad to see

Sarcasm.)
That no man thinks any other man That every living man who smokes

That your boy who never goes farther miles away? That editors are so much wealthier

-The United States con: umes annually between six and seven hundred thoufarming. The best seed must be se- Twenty-one other countries supply less

-Four boys while whistling "Grand-father's Clock" and "Whoa Emma," a few days ago, were killed by light sin to lie for a good wholesome pur-pose? All of this paragraph outside of the parenthesis should be read to the boys.) -Norristown Herald.

Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press dispatches about Aug. 10th, to have died in Chicago after two weeks' use of some reputed remedy for cor-pulency, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat, but and week a proposition of the present of the conpulency, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat, but had used a preparation put up by a regular physician in Luzerne, Pa. Allan's Anti-Fat is manufactured in Buffalo, N. Y., by the undersigned. We have already sold over 100,000 bottles of it. It has therefore been taken by thousands, and we challenge proof that it has ever harmed anybody, unless the reduction of obese persons from 20 to 60 pounds, leaving them healthy and strong, is considered a misfortune. Furthermore, we hereby offer \$5,000 fortune. Furthermore, we hereby offer \$5,000 reward for evidence showing that it contains poisonous or injurious ingredients. We also offer \$5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reoffer \$5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reduced numbers of persons as stated herein, and always without injury. It is said a lie will out-travel the truth any time; but we trust that those newspapers that have misled the public by saying that physicians attributed the lady's death to the use of Anti-Fat (which is only put up by us, the term "Anti-Fat" being our trade-mark), will correct the false impression they have convexed by applishing

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1 ma, very respectfully, yours.

Manager Western Union Telegraph Office, Urbana, O. Manager Western Union Telegraph Office, Urbana, C

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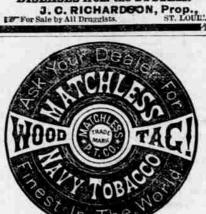
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